EWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH

Vol. VI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 5TH 1879

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From The Cornell Review, April 1879.

CHARLES FREDERIC HARTT

What was unknown he sought to know, Whatever was indearned, to learn; He left his northern home to go To far and foreign lands whose skies With summer's glory ever burn, Whose mystic forests ever glow With painted bird and flower and snake, Illiumning the tangled broke, Add hanging from the pain and from And hanging from the palm and fern, Respletident on their tobes of green Respletident on their tobes of green Like jewels on some firest queen. With an explorer's enterprise Of nature's scripture be would turn A leaf unstudied, fresh, and new; And found it in those lands to-close view Like the labled serpent's eyes, Which polson even othlie they charm, And mix tellight with idealthy harm. Who look and live to tell are few; Who looks upon Brazil's fair gine'. Too often looks, and faints, and dies.

Of all the past and present earth. He learned the progress from its youth, When all the elements made war; thou it is nacient times gave birth. To monsters horrid and uncouth. As demons of the fancy are.

They lived their time and 'sund a gave
In groving rock and vaulted cave.

And from the semblance of their bones,
As one vito reads from Rusic stones,
His mind interpreted like truth.

O'all things of the sea and land
The scope and origin and end
Were his to greep and comprehend.

Noight cas too little, nought too grand:
The crays of insects, heasts, and listles;
The mysic lore and spyken cords
Of nations primitive and strange.
That in hurbaric figedom range;
That in hurbaric figedom range
That are toofs the dark cance-path o'er,
The arbitecture of the reef
That stambs at Persambace's door;
The Internate moments, table topped,
Upon the Amsonian plain
Were his to stimly and explain,
Until the pen and hammer dropped
From hands whose strength wond come
no more.

As beautiful as pelsoned virie,
So was the summer sky and air As ilemons of the faacy are, They lived their time and found a grave

From hands whose strength would com no more.

As beautiful as poisoned wine,
So was the summer sky and air.
That fatal algab one year ago.
The earth, decenful, gove no sign,
Of fewer Intiding everywhere,
But all its splenators did cambine.
To make existence bright and fair.
Like burning points of steel dril glare.
The bralliant stars; the meon all skine
Like burnished metal all aglow;
A thousand lamps in winding row.
Defined the borders of the hay.
Whose shares were lark with sombre gr
And these, the steel of the same of the steel of the same of the steel of the same of the s And to the violin's sweet plaint In gardens dense and dark with shade And on the moonly esplanade. What is the use of care, they say; What is the use of thought and care For, though we revel or we pray, Death soon or late will be our share, And he dies first who first idoes, fear. They breathed the midnight atmosphere Envenment with the fever's shirt, And sang in baccharalina choir And drank their healths and First or ried, When death was even at their side. They gave no thought to him who lay In suffering and very near The cut of life; who first grew faint, Then frentied with the wibl desire Of one whose senses are astray. But as the morriage hours came on For, though we revel or we pray, Then frenzied with the wibl desire
Of one whose sense are astray.
But as the morning hours came on
They had the tired world io rest,
The bussle of the day was gene.
The moon went down into the west,
The stars burned out and quenched
Of passion in the falling daw,
As hateful eyes are softened thorigh
The film of panitential tears.
The people went their several ways,
The dranken worshiper recked home,
The variant dog forgot to roam
And aid the tumult with his bark.
The merry music in the park,
Which was a mockery in the ears
Of many a friend who watched with friend,
Had swelled to its triumphant end.
And now no sounds the watcher hears
Except the dull and peaceful roar Of waves upon the open shore, Or else the lonesome night-bird's cry. It was a time to sleet-or ille.

It was a time to bleds—or die.

At last the world was all at peace And from its changes and its din At last it found a swent surcease, And orth the general without there came A and and sometime quies in The chan ber where the fever's flame Was hurning love and plonce; where, With statted and with infut stare, The gaze of those once kindly eyes Wamtered but failed to recognize. The mad delerium gree daill. With difficulty, one by one, The failing sands of life inform. The measure of his years was full.

Boo sail are some of, fate's ilectrees,

The measure of this years yas fill.
How sad are some of, fale's decrees, this books, individually a file sheet by the some of the same of fame, How the same of the same fame, How the fame of the same fame for the fame centuries. With Hawholdt and with Leingistone. With Hawholdt and with Leingistone, I was for this he crossed the seas; I cross for this he crossed the seas; I cross for this he dared the strift With danger and critifal disease. But lo, the spoller cance before The record of this deeds, was done, And ediat he knee is how unknown. The reduces of his deeds, was done, And what he knee is how unknown. The reduces of his thought is dead And buried with him in the grace, For while to a callonaly he gave I is stuly to the treagures. It is sainly to the treagures of science children are scattered rife. Along the short and measured past, The future, limitless and war, Was opened, and he leaves d, instead, Was opened, and he learned, instead

The greatest of all mysteries, That mystery of mysterics, The death which brings the after-life.

The death orbich beings the after life.
In far and foreign lands he lies,
Companion, teacher, chief, and friend;
And until memory doth end,
These thoughts, unbidden, will arise,
New was it evisdom of macise
To take his bawe life in his hands
And yo to far and foreign lands
That lie evichin another coses,
To break the seel and rend the well
Which beep and cover things unknown,
Perchance to live and tell the tale
Of winders that ever their revealed,
But greater chance, alsa, to yield
Ilis ardent sonl in sacrifice.

Frank De Yeaux Carpenter Ogden, Utah, March, 18/9.

AN INDIAN VILLAGE ON THE AMAZON'S.

The late afternoon sun shines full in our faces as we toil up the long slope that lies between the canoe-part and the village of Eieré,-a landscape singularly home-like in many of its features: ridgy meadows, with cattle browzing here and there on the young grass; richer green marking the free-lined water-courses; outlined against the sky, a rugged mountain mass, such as one may see almost anywhere in western Massachussetts; and to the north, range after range of forest clad hills. But before us the thatched houses of the village peep out from among orange groves and palm trees; and down the narrow path comes a troop of black eyed Indian girls, with their baskets of Sunday tinery balanced on their heads; they are going to Monte Alegre to

Ereré is an Indian village, lying to the north of the Amazons, some forty miles below the mouth of the Tapajos. The place has been inhabited from time immemorial; probably long before Orrelana made his adventurous voyage down the river, or Caldeira founded Para. And as the village is removed from the main lines of travel, it happens that the twenty five or thirty families who remain here have preserved, almost unchanged, many of the aboriginal cus-toms, and those introduced by the early lesuit missionaries. It is, in fact, a typical llage of the semi-civilized Amazonian Indians.

The olive-skinned lassies are crossing the brook n w, splashing the water a Tittle in fun, and greeting us with a smiling "Adeot, seuhor," as they pass on. Their bare feet come down firmly but softly, never minding the little round stones that cover the path; they went clean calico skirts and modest sacks, and their uncovered purpleblack hair is caught up with horn combs, or streams down their backs. Au reste, one

or two of the faces are pretty enough, but the most are plain. An artist might object that the women were too short and heavy for beauty; but over all drawbacks of form and feature, you cannot help admiring the splendid motion of a body unnammeled by laced stays and high heeled shoes; shoulders are thrown back, and heads are erected under their burdens; and they would march just as well if the loads were five times as heavy. These healthy limbs and supple bodies will bear up for hours unwearied with the weight of a sack of flour balanced over them; aye, and the girls will dance hall the night afterward I

Three or four older people in the troop are wrinkled, but not decrepit; bright-eyed, and firm footed, greeting us very gravely and politely, and holding their place in the erowd of younger ones with a kind of patriarchal dignity. They make one or two good natured inquiries, such as naturally urise from the apparition of a party of strange Americans on their quiet roads.

is a side hill affair, and all grown over with After this weak little effort toward ation, the houses relapse into barbarism, and go straying away in picturesque confusion, huling under the orange groces and great bushy mango trees as if they shunned observation. Our own quarters --- the best the place affords -- are in an adaba-house near the chapel; in other words, if you please, a mid house, but with ecoulen doors and window shutters, and a good palm-thatch roof; no lloor except the native earth, but that is dry and hard, and with clean mats to spread under our ham-mocks we shall do cery well. Our baggage is lying at the canoe landing, two miles away; half the women and girls in the village go trooping after it, willing enough to do a favor for the Americanos, and earn a few honest coppers in the doing; by sunset they are back again, bringing our valises and provision cans on their heads; then with ererything under shelter, we cat our dinner of salt beef and mandioca meal

with the seasoning of a hearty appetite.

At long intervals Ereré has been visiter by European and American travellers. Professor Agassiz spent a day here; Wallace Continho and Hartt have made the name classic one in the literature of science. But thal a lady-and an American lady at thalshould bravely tramp over the weary miles of sandy campo from Monte Alegre, was an unheard of thing. Even the incurious In-dians are aroused, and the whole population of the village comes crowling around 'I'he oliler girls our doors and windows. and women enter unasked, not from any lack of politeness, but because here every door is open to any one that cares to enter, and the good people only wish to give a friendly greeting to the branca. Little naked boys and girls hide themselves behind their mothers' skirts, or peep in at the windows to catch a glimpse of this comilerful curiosity. At length, finding their at-tentions to the lady more pressing than pleasant, I order the crowd out. They go away quietly and politely, conversing with each other in subdued tones, and we retire to our hammocks and mosquito nets. The night-wind blows in freshly through the open doors and windows, but, save a hungry dog, no intruder disturbs our rest. Among all this honest people, you will hardly lind one who would so far forget the rules of hospitality as to palfer from a

On the Amazons people rise with the sun. A bath in the river, or in the near-est spring, sets the skin in an honest, healthy glow and sharpens up the mind to appreciate the splendor of an unclouded morning. The Indians bathe always once, and often twice, a day. Even the toililling little boys and girls spatter themselves with water from a calabash. The spring at

Ereré is down in a shady hollon-a cool. verdant retreat, with noble palms and hall forest trees and broad-leaved vines; such a combination as one sees only in these favored spots. Within a circle of fifty yards around the spring there are no less than nine species of palms, including the noble barabt and the graceful urucury, princes in their princely tribe, and bamboos and giant arrow-leaved aningas, and orchids on the branches. Bathing here is a romance—the air is full of wind-whisperings among the leaflets and soft perfumes from the palms blossoms; emerald tinted humming-birds—"kiss-flowers," the Brazilians say--balance themselves before the pendent blossoms; and fairy brown batterllies, just visible, fit along the ground. Indian women, coming down the path with earthen mater-jars balanced on their hearls, wait quietly in the forest until the brames have finished their bath. Then they pass us with a "Bons dias, sentores," and stoop to fill the r jars in the little inclosed space Then the group passes on, and we resume our walk.

There is a little white chapel on the brown of the hill, and the houses just around it locker the root with a round calabash jug. They of the hill, and the houses just around it locker with some show of regularity. We observe an attempt at a square also, but it of our patriarchal "Don to abscing the said of the passes were the said to the root of the passes where the said to the passes where the passes the root of the passes where the passes were the passes that the reserved for drinking water. Half a dozen naked brown boys and girls follow, and where the passes were the passes where the passes where the passes where the passes were the passes where the passes we walk away they watch us with quick, curious eyes, but say never a word. And now we shall learn how it is possible

for men and women to lice almost ated from the civilized world; how a single family can provide themselves, not only with food, but with house, furniture, uten sils—everything, in fact, but clothing and a lew coarse articles of iron and steel For instance, walking across the weedy plot in front of our windows, we can call on old João Baptista, the best bunter and the best fisherman in the village. He is dressed in coarse cancas travecis and short jacket or shirt; the cloth is stained dull getter or saint; in each is sained duit ned with murudy. It is soiled, for this is his work-day dress; but you may be sure that it covers a clean body. The old man is busily shaping a paddle, using his clumy knife very cleverly on the hard dauba

Examine the structure of the house Roughly-hewn logs of ilauba and påo d'arco for the uprights; set in the ground, they will last for fifty years. Beams and rafters are of other hadly less dumble tumbers; the joints are secured with pegs or with strips of bark. Roof and sides are covered with excellent palm-leaf thatch, fied on in regular layers, like shingles. As for floor, there is Mother Earth, with a few mats laid down under the hammocks. There are no wirulows, and the door-ways are closed with palm leaf mats. So you see that the whole house is formed of materials which every Indian can gather in the forest with no other tools than his heavy woodknife and clumsy, straight hamiled ax. Some houses have the sides hur't up with himps of clay gathered from the horiaml creeks; walls of this material, supported by a frame-work of poles and sticks, are durable, but very unrightly. In the larger places they cover the adobe with plaster, and whitewash the oniside very nearly.

The dwelling does not boast much furni-

ture. Beside the reed mats and cotton hammicks, there are only two or three benches the boards for which have been hewn out of solid logs), and some green woo.len trunks, w.th preposterous keys. These lat-ter contain the festa dresses; the conser work day garments hang on lines behind the hammocks. The trunks are rather articles of luxury than of necessity; in other houses we will see great balaio baskets taking their place, but every well-to-do Indian considers it incumbent on him to have a trunk, if he can get it for money or credit.
. . . . Under the roof there is a *geral*, or staging of poles, for mandioca baskets, ilried fish, and various puts and kettles. The most of these, however, are in the little shed-like kitchen back of the buse. Every Indian dwelling, no matter how poor, has its kitchen separated from the main struc-(continued on fourth page)

THE RIO NEWS,

on the eve of departure of the American pa the French packet of the 15th., and the Koj Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

Contains a vanuary of use eight of the month, is its of the arrives and ejectives of foreign vessels, the con-servation of the properties of the transfer, a table of freight section (upon and price current of the market, a table of freight and charters, and all other information necessary to a current independent on Brazilian scale.

TREMS

eceived to the 1st. of January, 13

All subscriptions under com with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 18, 1879

riptions and advertisements received at the offinedo, 47 Rua Filmeiro de Março.

PUBLICATION OFFICE:--81 Rua Sete de Sete Agents for the United States : C. Mc CULLOCH BELCHER & Co at Wall Street, New York

RIO DE JANSIRO, Aug. 5th., 1879

ACCORDING to the fornal do Commercio the manufacturers and producers of the dom-inton of Canada are organizing a commercial exposition of Canadian products in this city and have made the usual request lor rooms and remission of duties. Now, has not this thing gone quite far enough? It is not quite time to put a stop to the exposi-tion mania, and return once more to the legitimate purposes and methods of business. Is it any longer wise and dignified in the Brazilian government to lend its assistance and encouragement to these sistance and encouragement to these ven-tures whose life at the outset depends upon special favors and gifs and whose success depends upon the sensation which they are able to create? We have no objections to the Canadian project on the score of nationality; if we believed in the commercial show business at all we would as heartily welcome the Canadian peep-show as the American talking-machine. But we object most decidedly to the institution itself; we can see no necessity for it, no end to be attained that can not be better secured through reg-ular methods, no benefits to either party which will warrant the attention and favors now accorded it. On the contrary, we believe that the commercial exposition, as the term is understood in these Brazilian schemes, is demoralizing and injurious in its every phase and feature. It is demoralize merchant who deserts the regular avenues of business to invest his capital in a speculative and sensational enterprise; it is huruful to the regular mercantile houses whose business is rendered uncertain and precarious by the rising and falling of these schemes; it is demonilizing and hurtful to the consumer whose imagination is fed at the expense of his judgment by these drum-andtrumpet institutions. More than that, it is demoralizing to the government and unjust its people to grant to these concerns spec ial favors and exemptions which are denical to the business communities in general. We now have a Portuguese exhibition nearly ready to open its doors; two or three American concerns have applied for permits and lavois; one Canadian scheme has just announced its intentions; and we are just at the beginning. Can any one determine where and what will be end? It is but a few days since that a grand combination between two exhibition enterprises was announced, and we were informed that the company had an anthorized capital of 10, 000,000\$, that its field compused not only Brazil, but the republics of the River Plate, etc. etc. On paper the scheme certainly presents an imposing appearance, but we have yet to learn that its promotors are either men of capital, responsibility or of sufficient business experience to warrant their con-trol of so vast an undertaking. The scheme is full of impossibilities and inconsistencies, and there is searcely a single feature in it, trom preamble to signature, that deserves the confidence of business men. It the Brazilian government prefers to see its commercial enterprises built up on such bases as these we shall interpose no objection, but we would advise business men to steer clear

-Sume manufacturers and producers of the dominuon of Canada are projecting an exposition of the natural and artificial products of that country to be held in this city in July and October of 1880, hoping to be aided in the realization of this project by the

informed that the promotors of this exposiinformed that the promotors of this exposi-tion have asked the imperial government to remove the daties from the products to be exhibited, and for the use of space in the Typognaphia Nacional. We have already spoken of the advantages to come from these relations with the dominion of Canada where the importation of Brazilian products, especially of sugar, has been regulated by a very favorable tariff, and we record with beleasure the praiseworthy undertaking of the pleasure the praiseworthy undertaking of the promotors of this exposition, hoping that from it will come the greatest possible number of benefits to the two countries which are thus entering into new relations. - Jornal do Commercio, Aug. 3.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Aside from purely routine work very little has been accomplished in the Senate since our last issue. A certain portion of each session has been occupied with the discussion on the estimates for the depart ment of justice in which the minister of justice and several senators have taken a Latterly the São Paulo senatorial election has come up and judging from the tem per of the majority and its anxiety to gain every advantage possible in a political sense, the discussion will be a protracted one and partizen in the worst sense of the term. The result has long been foreshadowed, as it is plainly evident from their course so far that the conservatives are determined to admit no more liberal senators into the Senate than they can help, and if the charges concerning their course in the Espirito Santo elections be true, they will not fail to employ every expedient to serve their purpose.

-On the 24th ultimo the committee on the budget reported back to the Senate the estimates for the ministry of war. The original estimates called for an appropriation of 14,864,228\$464 which the Chamber reduced to 13,084,852\$798. The committee after a minute examination of the estimates and actuated by a praiseworthy desire to cut them down have reported a further re-duction of 114,779\$8co.

-A protest from the commercial associa tion of Maranhão against the proposed im post tax of 20 per cent on tobacco, was re ceived in the Senate on the 24th ult. states that the result of this impost will be to so enhance the price of tol acco as to restric its consumption and diminish the revenues received from it. The tax already levied amounts to 12 per cent. in Marauhão, plus amounts to 12 per cent. In automato pues 200 réis per thousand on eigarettes, 35 per thousand un eigars and 6 per cent. on the price of each 500 grammes of snuff. Whether the government can be made to see the force of this economical doctube remains to be seen; the doctmaires of Brazil seem to be infused with the mistaken idea that an augmented tariff means an augmented revenue

-The question of renewing the subsidy contract with the Amazon Steam Naviga-tion Co., came up again on the 28th ult., when Senator Leitão da Cunha, of Pará, sought to demonstrate the benefits which the country had received from this service. speaker songht to show in the first place that the company was really Brazili as 24,971 of its 42,500 shares are held in Biazil. And in the second place from tables showing the values and revenue receipts both before and since the establishment of the line in 1852 that it had been the means of building up the import and export trade of the Amazon, and had been a fruitful source of revenue for the general and provincial gov ernments.

One of the farces enacted in the Senate recently was a committee report on the sen-atorial election in Minas Geraes. As the Senator, Affonso Celso, has already beer admitted to his seat, the committee very discreetly admits that the inquiry will no change the result. Notwithstanding this, it is proposed to proceed with the verification of the election, and to determine what par ochial returns are good and what bad. In Τn view of the circumstance that Senator Cotegipe is on the committee and that another senatorial vacancy from Minas has trans pired, the raison d'être of the move is plainly apparent.

—The records of the Chamber of Depu since our last issue show that a large amount of routine work has been accomplished, though aside from this little has been done that requires any special notice at our hands. On the 24th ult. the civil registry bill passed to its third reading, and has since been discussed by several deputies. Several the commission by means of which it is

Canadian government, which will have to a speechs have been made against the bill, ask pecuniary aid of parliament. We are and substitutes and amendments have been offered. One deputy urged that it would be repugnant to the majority of Brazilians; and that exemptions should be made so as not to compel its observance where it entitled our healthing. This is the state of the any hardships. Thus far, however, Saldanha Marinho has kept the question plainly and squarely before the house, and has compel squarely before the nouse, flut has completed full discussion upon its merils. He tells the Chamber plainly that its rejection or posponement will be a shame to the country. The bill fixing the naval forces passed to its third reading on the 29th, after a protracted discussion.

-The project of law, presented by Dep uties Homem de Mello and Belfort Duarte at the beginning of May last, for the estab-lishment of hypothecated loan departments in existing banks; the establishment of rural banks, and the regulation of time, interest and redemption of loans made on real was the subject of a long and critical re-port from the committee on finance on the 25th. The committee did not favor the project before it, and presented a substitute in which the interest guarantee on the capital on these banks was made more prom inent, and the time and redemption of mortgages was made longer and more indefinite. In both measures the great purpose seems to be to secure capital for the use of planters at a low rate of interest and on long time and easy redemption terms. The com-mittee project proposes the establishment of five of these loan institutions, or banks as they are called, with an aggregate capital of 50,000,000\$

presented a bill appropriating a further sum of 558,692\$872 for the completion of the of 55%,0925872 for the completion of the new slaughter house now inder construc-tion for the city. It was referred to the budget committee. The original bill of August, 1873, appropriated 2,000,000\$ for this purpose.

... The last act in the Banco Nacional farce was rehearsed in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday last when several deputies gravely explained away all the inconsistencies nd difficulties of the case, and then just as gravely resolved that the bank was not subject to the law; that no crime was commi by its president; that Counselor Sinimbú was not president at the time of failure; that there was no bank: that the formalities of law were not observed; that this "augusta camara" has sole jurisdiction in the matter; that no harm was done and everybody is satisfied. Requiescat in pace.

-A notable speech, as timely as it was eloquent, was made in the session of the 1st The subject was the legislative ratification of a privilege, granted June 28, 1878 to Elias Iosé Nunes da Silva and others in which the government conceded for a term of twenty years the Xingú river valley with all its mineral and vegetable products; the orator was Joaquim Nabuco. The concession of such a privilege in an unexplored country whose extent is yet unknown, whose aboriginal inhabitants are yet strangers to the world, and whose mineral and vegetable wealth can not yet be determined, was a measure whose wisdom the orator contested He argued that the concession was neither politic, nor wise, and that it was danger. The catechization of the Indians for which the privilege provided, avails noth The entechization of the Indians, ing, as it oftener degrades the savage than i benefits him. This part of the speech caused a profound sensation, and it is to be hoped that it will sometime lead to an inquiry into the present system of governing the native

THE RIO S. FRANCISCO SURVEY.

The hydrographic commission under the direction of Col. W. Milnor Roberts, having completed its work on the Santos harbo improvements and presented its report, left for the Rio Sao Francisco on the 3 rst ultimo where it will make a thorough study of that river and determine what improvements are necessary to render it navigation free and safe. The commission this city on the national steamer Espir ito Santo and will proceed to Maceió thence to the São Francisco. Taking advantage of the low water, work will be commenced at Jatobá, the upper terminus of the railway now under construction around the Paulo Affonso falls, and the river will be earefully examined as far as the season will permit. A small steam launch has been sent ahead for the use of

hoped that a tolerably complete survey can be effected before the annual risc

Aside from the purely technical work of the survey, the commission is instructed to study the general features and resources of this comparatively unknown region. Through this it is purposed to learn the actual value of the São Francisco basin for the purposes of settlers as well as to study the by which improvements may be made in one great line of communication, To attain this result, his excellency, Counselor Sinimbá, has happily and wisely determined to add to the party a competent geologist and naturalist, Prof. Orville A. Derby, who is specially charged with this work. Prof. is specially charged with this work. Prof. Derby has already had a wide experience in Brazilian exploration and is thoroughly

fitted for the work in hand...

We can not appland too heartily the adoption in Bmzil of the system which has given such valuable results in the United States—the practice of adding specialists to the exploring and other expeditions that are sent into little known regions. It is to be hoped that in this instance, as it has been repeatedly demonstrated there, the natural history part of the forthcoming report on the Sao Francisco will not be its least incresting or important feature.

TRADE-MARKS.—AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

DKALIL.

concluded September 24, 1878.—Rotification advised by Seinte January 29, 1879.—Ratified by Preident Fedenary 5, 1879.—Proclaimed June 17,
1879.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE

Whereas an agreement between the United States and Brazil for the reciprocical protec-tion of marks of manufacture and trade in the two countries, was concluded and signed by their plenipotentiaries, at Rio de Janeiro on the 24th day of September, 1878, the original of which agreement is word for word

Agreement between the United States of America and Brazil for the protection of the marks of manufacture and trade.

manufacture and Iradia.

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, with a view to the reciprocal protection of the marks of manufacture and trade in the two countries, have agreed as follows:

The citizens or subjects of the two High. Contracting Parties shall have in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same rights as belong to native citizens or subjects, in every thing relating to property in marks of manufacture and trade.

It is understood that rany presson who des-

in marks of manufacture and trade.

It is understood that any person who desires to obtain the aforesaid protection must fulfil the formalities required by the laws of the respective countries.

fulfil the formalities required by the laws of the respective countries.

In witness whereof the under-signed duly authorized to this end, have signed the present affectment and have signed the present affectment and have affixed thereof the seals of their arms.

Done in duplicate at Rio de Janeiro the twenty-four day of the month of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight.

[L. S.] HENRY WASHINGTON HILLIARD [L. S.] B. DE VILLA BELLA.

And whereas the said agreement has been duly ratified:

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States of America, have caused the said agreement to be made public to the end that the same and ever clause and part thereol, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hercunto my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed :

Done at the city of Washington, this se venteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and third.

[L, S,] R. B. HAYES.

By the President : WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

--Small pox is still afflicting the capital of <u>Ceath</u>.
-The French packet, Gironde, left Lisbon for this port on the 24th ult.

The receipts of the custom house at Fortuleza Ceará, during the first six months of 1879, were 647,897\$015.

-The waters of the Rio Negro have begun fall, the rice this year not having been as great

The president of Maranhão has convoked the electors, for chosing members of the next provincial assembly, on the 16th of November next.

The provincial assembly of Bahia has approve the project of law presented by Dr. Arthur Rior relating to the establishment of central factories.

The president of the province of Pará has se-cted the 23rd of November next for the election f representatives to the next provincial assembly,

-The internal revenue returns in the city of Rio Crande do Sul for the year 1878-9, were 680,783\$-273, and for the year 1877-8, the sum of 759,494\$-636.

—A correspondent of the Cruzciro writing from Fortaleza, Ceará, July 12th, says that the total number of deaths from small-pox in that city then exceeded 34,000.

—Cametá, province of Pará, has caught both the measles and the small-pox. Judging from our exclanges, there are precious few places in Brazil which have not one or both of them.

—The American bark, American Union, from Philadelphia, arrived at Fortaleza on the 1st of June with seven locomotives from the Baldwin Lo-comotive Works, for the Baturité railway.

comotive Works, for the Baturife railways. "?

—The Diaris, Official has advices from Fisulty to the effect that there have been regular rains in that province and the causes of the great famme of the text there years are gradually disappearing.

—The recelpss of the Para custom house during the first six months of 1879 were from imports 1,906,564\$605, from exports 718,228\$330, from other songers 145,091\$238, total 2,769,860\$233.

—Bun hundred and seventy-nine slaves were exported from the province of Cear's during the month of June. The number exported during the six months, just closed was 968; during the year, 1,845.

—An important toblevy took lakes in the constraint.

menths just closed was 90s; during the year, 1,845.

—An important tobbery took place in the compare
of Nazareth, Perpambuco, on the morning of the
14th inst. A gang of highwaymen under the lead
of a well-known, despends attacked the Pagy fac
tory, broke in the doors and carried off 40,000\$.

noty, more it the doors and carried of a do, coops,

"The people of Park are talking of giving Visconde do Rio Branco a public reception on his
return home by way of the United States. Unhappily their preparations will be all in vain, as the
illustrious Brazilian has made a "short cut," and is already here.

already here.

—Reports from the Amazonas of the 24th ult, present a very bad state of affairs in that province. It is said that complete anarchy prevails in parts of the province through the violent behavior of officials. How much of this is true, and how much intended for political effect is difficult to determine.

—The total amount expended by the province of Praix in behalf of public rellef, at the opening of last month footed up to 1,285,000\$. Of this amount, 56,000\$ ways expended during the administration of President Bandonra, 285,000\$ under President Gama Abicu, and 982,000\$ under President Gama.

A teleforant from the north on the expensive of the

—A telegram from the north on the evening of the 24th stated that a trembling of the earth was felt for the space of two seconds, more of less, in the Ribeira district, Rio Ginnate do Norte. The phenomenon occurred at 5; 20 p. m., and caused a considerable fright among the people, to whom it was something

new.

The Maracajá colony of Ceará refugeese, province of Amazonas, is said to be in a very prosperous condition. The people live in comfortable thatched houses and cultivate sugar cane, mandiceia, cotton, rice, and many other products, which find a good market in Manhass. The colony has two schools, one for boys and one for girls.

—Owing to the dismissal of the relief commission in Planhy and the cessation of the public expenditures on account of the drouth, there were apprehimations of troible in that province. As the public force was ignatificient, the citizens of the capital, without respect of party, voluntered to the name of 16910 act as policemen.

—The Parana correspondent of Crustine, with

of 16910 act as policemen.

—The Parana correspondent of Cruze/re, writing from Antonia on the 15th hit, says that the general government has assumed the proprietochip of the Alessandra colony in that province. The colony was established by an Italian subject, Sabino Trpoti, in 1673, is located on the bay of Pananagua, has a population of 320, and is said to be in a prosperous state.

-In common with some other things there seems to be very bad management of the weather Brazil, owing doubtless to the exclusive attent Brazii, owing considers to the excusive attention which has lately been given to the comet at the observatory. While there is insufficient rain in parts of the north and at Rio de Janeiro, in Sergipe they are having too much of it. The rivers have overflowed and have caused considerable damage. If the conservatives were in power, all this would be avoided.

avoided.

—The peculiar advantages of that rural instru-ment, the plow, are gradually working their way into the favor of the Brazilian public. In a notice of Mr. Keet, a Sab Paulo paper says: The advan-tage of this agricultural implement can not be dis-pated and the work which it produces, says Mr. Keet, exceeds that of ten laborers inasmuch as the production of land prepared by the plow is incalcul-ably greater owing to its leaving it more porous and more accessible to the influence of moisture and head.

heat.

The Unived States flagship Harrford, bearing the pennant of Rear Admiral Nicholls, under the command of Capatal James A. Grier, arrived at this port from the River Plate on the evening of the 2nd Inst. She will remain here until relieved by the Shenandosh and will then return home. The previous visits of the Harfford to this port have been the means of building up many pleasant acquaintiness between her officers and the English speaking people here, and their arrival or this time will be must heartly welcomed. The Euzes is expected from Montevideo about the toth, when she will take in suplies and said direct for Philadelphia.

By innerful decree of the this stift the means of the stift of the said the manufacture of the stift of the said the said of the said the said of the said of the said the said of t

assembly, on include a November next.

—The return of drouth is already causing great suffering in Maranhão. In Piauhy it is causing keen distress among the people in various parts of the province, and is intensified by a wide-apread epidemic of small-pox.

Let in suplies and sail direct for Philadelphia.

—By imperial decree of the 19th ult. the eminent method this city, Francisco de Figueirredo, who guaranteed 15,000,000\$ of the new loan, was made epidemic of small-pox.

spot at

rues to sell on th

lower prices are accepted "to arrive."

Retin is unchanged at, nominally, 95500 per byl.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF POREIGN VESSELS.

TULLY 29.

Cannel lik Leanidat, 425 tours Ring; 54 ds sail to order.

Gravan seit Blais—I lign Allius; 550 stone Roseline 64 ds.

sandries to E. Cresta R. Co.

L'Avegrous—Brit Zeelenger; 544 tous: Dandage 120 ds.

punt for Valparsias, put in fortepairs.

TULL' 126.

CASTON — Brit Gladius; 729 tous: Le Doin; 22 de cad to P.

R. Kilchemon R. C.

R. Kilchemon R. C.

S. Nichoson & Cia.

Personantico—Peri bic News Venecolerin; 319 tons; Guimtrine; 30 des sult to J. A. Sante
JULI 12.

Hammore—Hi bic Cyclone 456 tons; Luckin; 65 de; sundries
to Bandes Kramer & Co.

CARUIPS—Br slip Billmont; 891 tons; Hagdon; 78 de; coal
to Alexandre Wagner.

to Alexander Warper.

CARIL—Brid Party Heller Sci Irons. Gendror, as she sail to Phippe Iron. & CA.

—The James Heller Sci Irons. Measure Sci Irons. Control Tables Dipole Sci Irons. & CA.

Liverature of Dichons Dipole Sci Irons. Measure Sci Irons. Brown Lower Control Sci Irons. Dipole Sci Irons. Measure Sci Irons. M

fice to order.

VALENÇA—Sp by Flora; 226 tons, Sisa, 57 ds; wine and galio to José Romagueira.

MONTEUTRA—Sp pol Dolove, 171 tons Vila; 19 ds; jerket beef to Alexandre Wagner.

heef to Alexandre Wagner.

7ULY 29

CARDET—Am slip Sevenmer; 1,202 tons; Austin 54 ds' con
to Wilson Sons & Co.

Br shp Astracana; 1,192 Ions, James; 54 ds; coal to Dom Pedro II RR.

Liverroop.—Br bg *Peerless*; 237 1008; Jackson; 60 ds; nabe o Burnett, Wright & de Castro

s, bran to J. 31. Frian & Vilho.

**TULY 30.

**WHAMMOTTS—Gr ble **Pain der Heydt; 662 tous: Michaelis: o dis pine to oeder.

**Sertumal—Nor lug **Hasard; 253 tous: Sommer 39 dis; salt onder.

5) de; wine and sundries to Jow Remagnetra Nieu, Carvin-Mer Ing Stabit; app tons Puglestad; 68 de; cod to João Coreda Pacheco & Co Oron ro-Port let Alliança; 548 tons. Barbora; sandries to Montero Braga & Fillio.

ADDICTO DEGRA C. WESTERN MARTÍN ANGER SCHOOL; 239 1008, MARTÍN MAY 18 645 Jerked beef to José Romagueiro.

AUGUST t.

WILLINGTON—Of by Cord Angust; 354 1008, Frenck; 72 de; humber to F. Sowown & Co. Withinstrope-Or by Carl August; 354 was.

Mitainstrope-Or by Carl August; 354 was.

Lumber to F. Sanwar R Co.

Canney-In the Affer, 540 tows: Mall tisins 36 de coud to the Messageries Martitines.

Messageries Martitines.

Messageries Martitines.

Cantz--Ir log Isabelle: 458 tons, Williams, 42 ds: wine and pallast to J. M. Miranda Leone.

AVRES-llr'bgn Extella; 175 tons; Osbornu: 16 J. M. Frias & Filho.

Rosanic alfafa to or

Ifafa to order.

**TULY =8.

RANGOON—Br bk **Burmah; jou ice 10 order.

THE RIO NEWS

-It is reported that all the present employees plus existent house are to be removed.

the custom house are to be removed.

—Dr. C. L. Mendes, the general manager of Mogyana (S. Paulo) railway, is at present i

-The political friends of the Visconde do Ric meo will give him a dinner at the Cassino on the

—Fleet Paymaster Ambrose Clark, of the U. S. S. Hartford received a cordial greeting from his many friends on his arrival last Saturday.

ing a few days with his friends in the corre.

—Mr. Danfel Gauser, formety of this city, now of the firm of Messrs. Hopkins, Causer & Ropkins, Birmingham, arrived in the Royal Mail packet, Ethe, on the softs ill.

—On the and inst. the station of Damanate on the Leopothian road was opened to the public. This new station is 156 kilometers from Porto Novo. and 17 from the city of UMst.

—Mr. W. W. Randall, the newly appointed vice consist-general of the United States at this port, is a son of Ex-Postmaster General Randall, and is a young man of recognized ability and character.

—During the month of July there were killed' in

During the month of July there were killed in the public slaughter-house of Rio de Janeiro 9,727 lead of cattle, 1,454 swine and 1,349 sheep. There is promise of an abundant supply of fresh meat for the present month.

—The recently appointed U. S. naval paymaster, Albert W. Bacon, arrived at this port on the 30th ut, on the Royal Mail packet Elike. His predecessor, Paymaster Harris, whose departure is most sincerely regretted by his many friends here, returns to the United States on the City of Park.

to the United States on the City of Furth.

—It is anounced that the corvet Vital de Octivira with Arthur Silvera da Motta, will sail alocity for some South European port, thence to London where in conjunction with Dr. Edurado Callado a conference will be had with the Chinese minister, thence with both these officials to China ris the Sues Canal. The purposes of this mission are said to be the celebration of a treaty of anity and commerce, and establishment of inegoliations for the introduction of Chinese dabor into Brazil.

The cfluotions are the activities of the surface of the control of the cont

Chinese labor into Brazil.

"The following are the particulars of the wreck of the Pacific steamer Illimani as far as can be learned up to the time we go to press. She left this port on the 3d of July for the Pacific coast, and on the 18th, when about twelve miles off Lamocha island she struck a hidden rock and went down. The Chill, one of the coasting steamers of the same company, went to the rescue and no lives were lost. The rock which caused this unfortunate accident is not given by the charts, and is supposed to be a ecent volcanic upheaval.

not given by the charts, and is supposed to be a eccent volcanic upheaval.

—An unfortunate and painfal accident occurred on beard H. M. S. Garnet, Captain Erskine, on the gath ultimo, the birthday anniversary of the Princess Imperial. During the midday salute, while one of the gan squads was loading their piece, the gm was prematurely discharged occasioning serious in-juries to Charles Swaby A. B. and William Garling, A. B. two of the best men on the ship. Swaby loses his left arm through the accident and Garling loses both arms and sustained highries in his face. His left eye was seriously damaged though the surgeon thinks that his sight will beavaed, Garling is said to be the sole support of his father, and the sad accident in this instance works a double fajiny. The guas on the Garnet are muzzle-loaders and the accident was caused by not thoroughly cleaning the piece before reloading. Captain Erskins, his surgeon and the officers of the ship have been unremitting in their attentions and are doing everything in their power to aid these two unfortunatemen. We unferstand that Mrs. Rickets, wife of the British cousul, has generously undertaken to aid them by circulating a subscription among denoreous response. We shall be pleased to assist Mrs. Rickets in this charitable undertaking by receiving subscriptions. at our business office, No. 47 Run Primeiro de Marcy.

CERCKET MATOM!

Roa Primeiro de Mary».

CRECKET MATUII

On Monday the 28th ultima a friendly game of cricket was played in Sto Paulo between the officers of H. M. S. S. Malland and Ells, now at the port of Santos, and the São Paulo cricket club. The dub was short one man. The following summary shows the results of the game.

ORDER	NAME OF BATSMAN Mr. Edwards	How our	J. Kennedy .	RUM
3 4 5 0 7 5 9	Richardson Dupre. Lacy Hutchings Bramsden Subben Shaw Marshfield Greer	Do	Do Do Do T. Kennedy.	
	#RÃO FAU	Bye	5, Wides 3	
3	Mr. J. Riley N. H. Moxey, J. Kennedy. T. Kennedy. P. Miller R. Rilley Revd. J. P. Quick	Ct. Edwards	Do Do Richardson Green	4

The commission delegated to examine the port of Maranhão with reference to determining the feasibility of making it one of the intermodate ports for the Andréiron line of mail packets, left this city for the north on the 30th ult. At the head, of the commission is the Barao de Teffe who mades the atrange missich in his soundings on the "Ontel-riahos" reef in the harbor of Santos a few years ago.

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE.

Trify 23 —Transaction in Jouking paper on London at 20%; in mercanile paper at 20 %, to 17th and 20 % the Draft on Paris 45° so per function banking paper; and 46°-65 for mercanile. Six per recent apolices rold at 10018 Sovereitpus held at 11870.

Sovereitpus held at 11870.

comite. Six per cent. apolices and at 1,0948 and 1,0008. Sometime had the triffton.

"Judy as — Alexentaille metas on Lendon 20 1,175 and 20 ½! of Paris, 469-1, as per lenne. Massked mackive.

"Judy 25—Banking rates 20 ½ and 20 ½ d., and very little chaining mercantile nears 20 ½ and 20 ½ d., and very little chaining mercantile nears 20 ½ and 20 ½ d. Six per cent. apolices and at 1,000% sovereigns hald at 1,800% rate of 20 ½ d. Six per cent. apolices 20 ½ d. Si

Subject of the subjec

cent. applicas sold al. $t_{i,j}$ (S_{i}) and t_{j} -test. The state for banking paper same as yeaterlay; mercantile 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, as $t_{i,j}$ (S_{i}) and at t_{i} . The state is finished, Six per cent. applices sold at t_{i} -test, provincipes held at t_{i} -test, provincipes held at t_{i} -test, t_{i} -test t_{i} -test, and t_{i} -test t_{i} -test. Appear t_{i} -the matter (continues, from and more soldier). Banking mets on London to v(S_{i}) and to y(S_{i}), mercantile rate to t_{i} -the freezame rates to t_{i} -the t_{i} -t

aponesis not at 1,000%.

August 2.—The movement in the money marked more active than for several days, the banks maintaining their rates or Lendon at 20 ½ d. 'The mercanille rates were 21 and 22 ½ d. the latter predominating. Six per cent apolices said at 1,040% and 1,040%.

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM TULY 22d TO AUGUST 3d INCLUSIVE.

HARES	COMPANY	FRICE
39 25 100 90 25 245	Banco do Commercio ter tolh , Rural. , Industrial , Precial , Mercantil de Santos. Carris Urbanos.	200\$000 240 000 247 000 110 000 205\$000 210\$000 202 500 204 000
27 26 300 26 6 105 182		205 000 206 000 84 % 85 % 82½ % 91½ % 91½ % 86 %
50 199 250 2000 25 20 10 200 100	Seguros d'Integridade	1034 000 11036 000 11033 000 11040 000 518 000 1200 000 11200 000 11 750 11 750 11 750 11 750 11 750 12 5000 28 5000 20 5000 20 5000

THE MARKETS

THE BREAKETS
Ried Transpr., etaguat 4, 1295
Coffee. Under the influence of unfavorable selvices from
communing contribute and increasing recolors, peters here have
recoded no ordinger to kins for the better grades, and about
soor tifs for the hereor ones.

This deadles is, however, more than commerchanced by the
further rise in exchange and the steeling cost of coffees, in
therefore, again higher than on the 27st dutino, the dote of our

turher rise in exchange and the storling cast of coffee is, herefore, again higher than onthe agrid time, the date of our hat report.

The vales since that date annual to 93,530 bags, visit 6,0,000 bags for United States 74,700 m. Lunyer 20,000 bags for United States 74,700 m. Lunyer 20,000 bags for United States 74,700 m. Lunyer 20,000 bags for 10,000 bags for 10

Plate.
The sales since the same date amount to 3,066 brls., viz: 1,300 brls. American and 766 bags. River Plate.
Stuck in first hands consists of 39,340 brls., viz; 3,400 , Gallego.

	9,000 ;; 9,140 bags	Dunlop. Baltimore. Western. River Plate
Total	39,540 barrels	and bags.
e quote :		,
	Trieste	24\$000
	Gallego	22\$500
A	Haxal	23\$000
and in	Dunlop	23\$500
我 我 \$	Baltimore	18\$00022\$000.
	Western	22\$000
	River Plate	20\$000—20\$500
hits Pine.	There have bee	m no arrivals but the market

" DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Kerssene, 'There have been no further arrivals, but the tarket remains find and we cannot quote over 7\$200 a 7\$400 TULY 23.

HAVke-Gr bk Paradis; 362 tons; Thure; sundries-Ginnattar-Nor lng Kunt Alfan; 297 tons; Perfect. 420 rs. per lb. for George 415 m m m leukins 400 m m m Wilcox

TULY 24. NSACOLA—Sw bk Drouthing Sophia; 904 tons; Ben PENSACOLA wose; Indias. Maranzas-beef. —Sp bk *Schartian Cumá*; 449 Ions; Pajol; jerked

Beet. Lina Terceura—Port bgn Terceirone; 222 Juny Vidigal; bullent.

hallasi. "PULY 25.

BALLIMORE—Am ble Amazzar; 233 tans; Myrisk; caffee.
Gine utrase—Nor ble Cort Addier; 308 tans; Olyen, coffee.
Unitro Status—Hr ble J. Davider; 1,029 10ms, Taylor ballasi.

sollad.

**JULY 56.
**Notermas Ports—Bring Islan, 230 tons. Levic ballast.
**Documents—Bring Algorian. 1,200 tons. Grosses ballast.
**EAVET Data—Bride Algorian. 1,200 tons. Grosses ballast.
**EAVET Data—Bride Algorian. 1,200 tons. Grosses ballast.
**EAVET Data—Bride Wirther, 445 tons. Jonann collec.
**Banta—North & Urinka, 445 tons. Jonann collec.
**Banta—North & Urinka, 445 tons. Jahawan; paving.
**Banta—Bride Wirther, 445 tons. Jonanus, pav

SAA CATHLURKA—Sp ble Inter; 199 tons, Alsung sondrice.

SAN FRUKCSCO, Cal.—Be slop Emphratus; 1,668 tons; Fulntion; ballus.

nton; ballist.

PARAMGIA—Sp bg Fillipe; 193 tons; Riera, sundries.

YUL 1 '7;

HALTIMONE—Ain luga Robert C. Wright, 353 tons, Clark office.

CALLAG-Br shp Fitta, 1,117 tons, Williamson ballast. Prinsacora—Br shp Abysiunian 1,286 tons. Williamson ballast.

20LV 31. PMRAGUA-Grach Philip Westergames 197 (008)

PARAMAGEA—Gr sch Philip It Gregory,
inburg, hallest.

Gr lug Anna; 3:8 tons: Mohrdieck: ballest.

Arcard — Hills Actorycy to total promuse, none. A COSTS —
Francis — Hill gliddens (d) tone: Southis, clayers
Harris — An aby T. H. Adors, 1, 17 fow. Blook, fallow
Harris — An aby T. H. Adors, 1, 17 fow. Blook, fallow
Harris — Hills (Fridan, 17) tone: Harris — Harris —
America— Hills (Fridan, 17) tone: United Intless
Fr. 1 (1900)— Hills (Intless & Harris) (d) tone
Sacros—Nor ling Hannari (3) tone: Homes: Call toffee
Sacros—Nor ling Hannari (3) tone: Homes: Call toffee
Sacros—And the Americand, 17 to long: Hall follotte.
Call oc (100)— Hills (100)— Hall (100)— Call (100)— Call

1	raine	mra:
Shamers:		Stating-Praiels:
London 39 Liverpool 49 Antwerp 59 Chamburg 49 Havre fr 15 Hardenux fr 60 New York 90 ets, Haltimore 40 Cts Kew Drienns, 50 cts,	•	Channel f o 37/6 a 40/ Lishen f o 19/ a 44/6 voluntar f o 40/ a 44/6 N F S 13/ a 29/8 South U S 17/6 a 23/6

of the Lerman la

TESSELS LOADING AND HATH DESTINATION.

bullas to J. M. Mirmada Leóne.

PA-ASANTE-PIN-BI Mirritho II.; 312 tons: Ribeino, 45 de; pixed hef to P de Figueinelo & Co.

BIAGO SAL-POST dep Nova Live; 714 tons: Oliverine 39 de; sal to J. A. G. Santos.

JUGUST W. W. Margaret Liverine; 381 tons: Andrew: 45 cks all to oxice.

VILLA REAL-PL bl. Margaret Edward; 381 tons: Andrew: 45 cks all to oxice.

l	Morentoton—U. S. flagethip Greet, it ds. AUGUST 3. Bartimore—Am ble Spelhær; c flaget to Wight & Co Poer Emeantro—He bign L. C h, ballast to order, pat in for suppl. Grankgrangere—Sp and Zolet, jerked beef to José Romagneira.	15 Ions; Ch	ipitin; ins. Tar Unan,	38 ds	Have Elsin School New dries; fi Balt fi 15%. Port	re—It ble note for insky & Vork—, 1 30 cts note — Elizabet	d Genera-It sin, Chirri, genera- — Nor. bg. Ca— Co; ft £ 30-2- Am six City of I Br log Dona 4, b — Ca lik Her- it £ 250, r bgu Maria, 5,	l catigo of r Wight 4 500 Strat 6,500 Lose bags - wer agged	bags coffee an	dice. We and so distinct the standards	on tes thes	Dec Fort Line 1-1
	. BANI	KS AN	D I	PUB	LIC	СО	MPANI	ES				ship Belinovit — bo — 27 Cardiff — Mex Wagner Bk Liny Belle — 64 — 27 Lindov — Phipps Bios & C Bk Banneli — 65 — 27 Kingson — for ider ship Virgania — 69 — 75 Cardiff — D. Perlo II RR
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FOREIGN'S HILTNG'T ESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUG. 1, 1879

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well supplied.

| Pick Fish. The arrivals consist of:| The first of the first of

The state of the s

The primitive fire-place is formed of three large stones; for bellows, there is a three large stones; for belinkly, the puffing lungs of the brown cook. Among the articles of cuisine, we may observe an iron kettle, or a tin coffee-pot; but these are by no means necessities; most of the older women can manufacture their own cooking

ware of coarse clay.

Besides the carthen pots and jars, other kitchen utensils are furnished by calabashes; either whole shells, the contents of which are taken out through a small hole in the top, thus forming a close jug; or the fruit cut in two to make bowls and cups, which are often covered with a brilliant black lacquer of cumale, and painted in pretty pat-terns. There are turile-shell pans, and gourd bottles, and wooden spoons; baskets gotte notices into wooden sports, consecuting fish-oil and so forth. João's wife has a few coarse plates and bowls, with knives, forks and spoons, which she has purchased in Monte Alegre; very often the plates are replaced by native earthern-ware, and the owls by calabashes, and it is no unusual experience for a traveler to be reduced to the Indian eating-implements—the fingers. —[Herbert H. Smith, in Serbuer's for April.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

In his second lecture before the National Museum. Dr. Nicolan Moreira enteres upon a discussion of the question of emi-gration and colonization as affecting the growth and prospenty of Brazil. He argued that the only part which the govern-ment should take in the matter should be the exercise of its moral influence upon the movement and the adoption of such mea nres as will prepare the way for spontan-eous immigration, such as the right of purchase and transfer of land, liberty of instruction, of association, of conscience, and full naturalization. In relation to the present state of labor and its needs, he said:

It is a habit with all slave-holding coun-

tries and those in which there is no organ ization of labor, to complain of a scarcity of laborers: meanwhile, these are the very coun tries which make the most unreasonable use of the labor which they possess.

That there is no real deficiency of labor in

the present state of the agricultuml industries of Buzil can be demonstrated by an examination of the statistics of our population.

The population of Brazil may be cal-culated at about 11,000,000 of individuals Taking 10,000,000, to give a more exact result, and deducting from it 1,300,000 slaves existing in Brazil, according to the statistics furnished by the minister of em-pire, and 3,000,000 who are employed in the arts, sciencies, industries and professions, and there remains at our disposal 5,700,000 individuals. Subtracting two thirds of this number for the aged, child ren under twelve years, and the disabled, and we have here 1,900,000 robust laborers, not taking into account the multitudes of savages who wander through our birests or draw near the centres of population, and who, endowed, as they are, with strength and energy, accustomed to all the rigors of climate and possessing various and ex-cellent aptitudes, will be able to render valuable services to civilized society, if, instead of the general with his military discipline or the capuchin with his fanaticism, we shall have a system of supervision which will not undertake to make automatons or to create finatics.

Passing from general to special statistics, in each one of the provinces we find the same result. For example, taking Rio Grantle do Norte, it is seen that from the 13,470 slaves which it possesses, scarcely 3,800 are employed in cultivation. In São Paulo, with a slave population of 169,000 individuals, only 60,000 are used in agricultural employments. All the other provinces

will be found in the same state of affairs The slaves who should by special laws be sent into the interior, leaving the mari-time cities in order that European immigra-tion should establish itself here, on the contary remain in them in extraordinary numbers. This fact is not to be wondered at when on the fazendas themselves the force in domestic service subtracts from the cultivation of the fields a large number of la-

Consulting the annals of the British Anti-Slavery Association we encounter the following facts brought to the knowledge of that society through the medium of the British consulate in Brazil.

In this connection these annals state that in 1818 there were in Brazil about 2,000, ooo slaves producing 2,000,000 pounds sterling. In 1845 the slave population was 1,700,000 and the exportation amounted to 6,000,000 pounds sterling. In 1866 the number of slaves was reduced to 1,400,000 and the exports were valued at 10,000,000 pounds sterling. Finally in 1872 the slave population reached 1,300,000 and Brazilian production arrived at the total of 18,000,oco pounds sterling. These facts, as we have just seen, demonstrate that as slavery has decreased, production has increased.

Setting aside the statements of the Anti-Slavery Association, let us see in the light of statistics taken from our fiscal departments, whether the truth of this conclusion can be sustained. The twelve years preceding the extinction of the African slave trade, that is, from 1840 to 1852, the coffee exported from the port of Rio de Janeiro amounted to 84,501,705 arrobas, giving an annual average of 7,008,454 arrobas valued at 21,868,000\$; the twelve years following the extinction of this tailfic, that is, from 1852 to 1864, the exportation, instead of decreasing, ascended to 111,121,296 arrobas, or an annual average of 9,570,375 arrobas val-

ued at 45,000,000\$.

In São Paulo the same fact is verified: from 1840 to 1852 the exportation of coffee from 1840 to 1852 the exportation of conset through the port of Santos was 2,117,093 airobas, giving an annual average of 191, 419 arrobas valued at 523,0005; after the extinction of the timfic the production amounted to 11,586,976 arrobas with an annual average of 965,581 arrobas valued at 4,732,000\$

some say, this production immediately after the extraction of the traffic proves nothing, because it is nothing more than what resulted from the existing number of slaves from which so few were taken by death, sale, liberation or flight. I accept the argument and will pass from this to demonstrate that even after the law of the 28th of September, 1871, which caused so great an outery on the part of the cultivators of the soil who felt a foreboding of their decadence, the exportation of coffee still continued to increase both in quantity and in value.

During the period mentioned, from 1872 to 1878, the exportation of collectrom the port of Rio de Janeiro atlained the amount of 77, 253, 313 arrobas, an annual average of 11,036, 179 arrobas valued at 55, 180, 895\$ calculating the arroba at the price of 5\$.

In the province of São Paulo the exportation secured the same ratio of increase, the output from 1872 to 1878 being 21,000,000 arrobas, an annual average of 3,000,000 arrobas valued at 15,000,000\$.

In view of these statistics, tell me if it is possible to attribute the critical state of our agriculture to a scarcity of labor?

THE LABOR PROBLEM IN BRAZIL. THE LABOR PROBLEM IN BRAZIL.

Baral Jiest now has a labor problem to solve quite as difficult in its way as that with which the Louisiana and Mississipii Janiers never recently confronted on a wnoller seale in consequence of the nego executs to Kauses. The Louisians and Mississipii plantation hands, erelialouis as they are, lawe learned enought from their bared experience caming strangers to realize that the exodus, as a lastiness venture, was a mistake, and it is not surcosine the refore that the movement has practically lusiness venium, was a mistake, and it is not surprising line-fore that the movemen has pretically come to an end. There has been more or less demonitation of the agricultural inhistrites of those states in consequence, but from present appearances it is not taking too much bir granted to say that the takings been the planters and the field handwill speedily readjust themselves on the old basis, while such molification of the central system, but hery ild not engly before. With Brazil, the solution of the question is less simple. The law of September, 1873, providing for the gradual emancipation of the slaves, is not, working at all in harmony with the anti-epations either of the coordinates of the question is less simple. The law of September, 1873, providing for the gradual emancipation of the slaves, is not, working at all in harmony with the anti-epations either of the coordinates of the question is the state of improving the negro; it looks as if the teachery of things would be in the opposite direction, transforming Brazil, so far as negro thirflet-snews and indolence are correned, into another Jauricia. The freed blocks, true to their firstlict, are flocklang from the agricultural districts into the towns in large numbers; and by this process the labor element, upon which the, prosperity of the country so largely depends, is gradually disappearing, at the same time that vice, pumpers in and idlences at the centre of population, singlish to expected, at a proportimately increasing. We have a striking exemplification of the results of this turn of affairs in the steady decrease in the production of one of the leading Brazilian apples, cotton, as will be seen from the following-statement of shipments to the European markets from the connensement of the gradual ennandparton system down to last year: prising therefore that the movement has practically

DULIVERIES OF BRAZIL COTTON AT EUROPEAN PORTS DURING THE PAST FIVE SEASONS.

Season of	r873-4	600,000	bales
11	1874-5	615,000	12
- 11	1875.6	347,000	11
,,	1876-7		
12	1877-8	247,000	,,,

These figures are certainly very suggestive. With a failling off of some sixty per cent. In production during the four years past, when emandiqueiten may be said to have but entered upon its primary stage, it may well be asked, if the decline is to continue in the same railo for another decode, whether Bratil will have any cotton to export at all. The gravity of the situation is naturally taxing the apixty of the government, and many are the plans and projects put forward to arrest the process of industrial disintegration; but thus far there is no agreement with referace to any of them. Not a few influential members of the government Not a few influential members of the capetimetry of opening the doors to the Chinese but this as to encounter pretty much the same popular prejudice that exists against similar expedients in California, Australia and other countries. The opponents of Chinese emigration, in stating their case in the Rio Janciro Afraw, insist upon it that what the "country really needs is "free, intelligent labor, not neasy which are free in name which as helpless and government and the same property and entire the property and entire the provinces of the Northern and Western sections of the "United States." To that each a radical change in the colonization laws is recommended, which will be round the provinces gowing out of such ment in all the privileges gowing out of such ment in all the privileges gowing out of such and laxation laws as will enable hin to eastly acquire property and claim full protection from the government in all the privileges growing out of such ownership. The experiences of our own Southern States, from the day enancipation was proclaimed itowa to the present, have hardly been of n character to wantant an expectation that, even will acter to wardant an expectation train, event with these concessions by the government, Barall will be able to attract to fits half-flearted fields the par-icular class of emigrans who have "contributed so largely to the Northern and Western sections of the United States." The truth is, the question is one which would seem to be beyond the range of legislaiverent would seem to be beyond the range or tegola-tic prescription. Anglo-Sacons, Scandinavians, Teutons and Latins ahlte, diverse as may be their characteristics in other respects, appear to have at least one trail in common, and that is an anconquer-able dislike of settling in countries where slavery has at any time been a legalized institution. We do not pretend to explain the philosophy of this, but of the fact itself there is no question. Climath influences also have operated in the same direction Not to speak of the indifferent success that has from time to time attended various emigration enter-prises in our Southern States, it is well-known that time to inse attended, various senigration enterprises in our southern State, it is well-known that notivitishanding many tempting inducements held out to settlers in Cuba, that heautiful and fertile island to-day is atmost begging the despised Chinese to conceand entivate the plantations which the negro, where left to himself, teemist to go manitivated. At the same time, there is, at this moment, in singular contrast, a remarkable endigation in procyces to the Argentine Republic and the River Plate, comuning langely of Indiana; and as the social, political and industrial combinitions there, as well as the climate, are not open to the objections which Donn Pedro's empire has to deal with, that arowment will doublites continue, to the tumnetse advantage of those countries. For Brazil, however, the future, but as regarde entigration and the supply of lahor, the outhook, to say the least of it, is dubout, and we are a little curious to see how her statesmes and economists finally propose to deal with it.—N.Y. Com. Bulletin, Yune 30.

A LONDON newsmaner litruibles the curious

A LONDON newspaper limitables the curious statement that 1,885 out of 5,241 shares in a new brewery in Sheffield are held by English clergymen. THE RECEIPTS for school purposes in Ohio, United States, last year were \$11,488,821.go, and the expenditures \$7,995,725.45.

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EDITED BY J. C. RODRIGUES, LL. B.
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Printed and Published et the "ALDINA" STEAM PRINTING OFFICE